WER YORK RESEALS, TUBBBAY, JANUARY 16, 1856.

ention, at Syracuse, Jan. 10, 1856, olas Hill, Jr., of Albany, chairman of the com-omted for that purpose, reported the fellowing

abourd and criminal—to countenance the theories which now, for the first time in our national history, this motley throng of politicians claim shall be enforced, "in every case and throughout all hazards," by direct governmental action?

We have assumed that they are not yet so far gone in deusion as to meditate any present assault upon slavery in the old thirteen States; though even this is but an inference, perhaps an unwarranted one, from their silence. In the strange document called their "platform of principles," drawn up by a professed abolitonist, and unanimously adopted as the permanent basis of their organization, we find the following distinct avowals, which show how wide a field of sgliatton they mean ultimately to occupy, and how little they are disposed to restrict to out of deference to the constitution:—

Resolved, That the federal government, being one of defined and limited powers, &c., we most earnestly deny its right to salabilat, uphold or tolerate alavery in any portion of the public domain, or to consive at its existence in the federal lerritory by the straint of the constitution;—

The powers of the general government for respect to alavery are the same to-day that they were when the Union was formed; and if they have not been exceeded hereeforce by the admission of slave States, they cannot be hereafter. In other words, if Congress has no power to admit new slave States now, as these thebrists broadly affirm, it has had none at any time; and every act of that nature, whether past or future, may be treated as a mere usurpation, not obligatory upon any one. Suppose the sardinal policy, and to have become what their authors mean they shall be, "the creed of political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we truet," at once it have been demended normal and therefore an animal policy, and to have become what their authors mean they shall be, "the creed of political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchatone by which to try the ser

right to interpose it is seriously doubted by intelligent men, and bad consequences are likely to flow from its exercise.

Nothing is clearer, fellow-citizens, than that the policy of nati-slavery republicanism, if prosecuted in the reckless spirit which has thus far characterized it, will lead to consequence which no one can contemplate without dismay. Other exercises of Congressional power as to slavery have shown some respect to constitutional limits, to the prevailing temper and exigencies of the times, and to the issues of good er evil likely to result. Whether they were prompted by one motive or another is a question of no moment now, except with those who hope to vise and prosper by turbulent and irrelevant appeals to mere prejudice and passion. These and all other measures should be judged to-day, as they will be in after times, by their practical adaptation to the just ends of government, and their tendency to secure the peace and well being of the country. Whatever else may be said of them, they were not animated by that spirit, which, rejudiating the constitutional definition of a "republican form of government," and vanuing its indifference to the late of the Union, denounces the citizens of one section of it as the special objects of governmental "abhorrence," and asserts that the North and South are the natural enemies of each other. It was not so with the act called the Missouri compromise, which was the result of most anxious, patient and particitic endeavors to harmonise cinflicting views, and allay for the time the frenzy of sectional strife. For with the repeal, which assumed to bank the spirit of discord from the council chambers of the nation, by limiting the range of federal action, and enlarging the domain of local sovereignty. The temper and policy of anti-slavery republicanism, however, is far different. It abhors concllistion. It disdains peace. It calls back the spirit of discord. It will have nothing to do with local sovereignty of any kind, and least of all with that which looks for

rights and governmental perfection. They economize in their zeal for public purity, and would contins its benefits wholly to the colored race!

Congress is one of the mere agents of government. Its powers are derived from the constitution, and it has no right to act upon theories which that instrument repudiares, whether they are good or bad. Every attempt thus far to extend its control over the subject of slavery, however guarded and conciliatory, has been fraught with danger. Angry sectional controversies, alienated feeling, enfeebled patriotism, have uniformly resulted from such measures. And if this new experiment upon the public tranquillity shall thrive, and all the powers of government be surrendered to anti-slavery republicanism, who can tell what the future has in store for us? When one half the people of the Union shall be taught to curse it as irreligious and anti-republican, and the other half to denounce it as a fraud on their rights, an open enemy to their State policy, their interest and their homes, who shall answer for its fate? An act of Congress passed one year may be repealed the next. You may call it a compact if you please, and declare it irrepealable; but this will not change its nature. And so the passage of every act will be only the signal light for a new mustering of hostile forces, agitation succeeding agitation with increased intensity, until every tie of fraternal feeling shall be utterly destroyed, and the blind instinct of sectional hate take the place of patriotism. Grant even that the funion is strong enough to survive the struggles of our day and generation to which this line of policy invites us. What will it be to them who shall succeed us, but a heritage of endless discord; or, at best, a worthless memorial of blessings won by heroisre, and lost by folly? And even for ourselves—for the interest of those now living—is it nothing to have the nation smitten with an incurable disease—to waste it with perpetual ever, or rack it with convulsions? Will it prove to us an efficient

replete with thrilling interest, and the leading characters are admirably personated by Messra. Fisher and Chapman, Mad. Ponisi and Mrs. Buckland. The popular face of "Don't Judge by Appearances," will also be played.

Nimo's Garren.—The Ravels will perform to-night in the pleasing little comic pantomime styled "The Secret Marriage". The ballet corps, led by M'lle Robert and Mons. Brillant, will follow in a new allegorical divertisement called "Tarpaichore, or Fere of the Muses." In addition to a series of beautiful dances, there are a number of charming tableaus in this ballet. The entertainments will close with the gorgeous fairy comic pantomime of "Raoul," waich affords the Ravels an excellent opportunity for exhibiting their extraordinary tricks and transformations.

Bowent Theatre —Miss Denvil, a tragedienne of whom report speaks very favorably, will make her début at this house to-night, in the arduous character of Margaret bimore, in the popular play of "Lave's Sacrifice." She will be ably supported by Messrs. Johnston, Griffiths, Pittgerald, Barry and Wimms. The play will be followed by a song from Miss Denham, and a dance by Miss Louisa Wells. The whole will conclude with the amusing farce of "The Dumb Belle," in which Mr. Fittgerald, Miss. C. Alford, Mrs. Griffiths and others appear. Mr. Barry, a popular actor at the Bowery, takes a benefit to-morrow.

BUEFON'S THEATRE.—Four capital pieces, in three of which the manager performs, are announsed for tonight. The opening play is called "Lend Me Five Smilings," Mrs. Major Phobbs by Miss Mitchell, who has become a great favorite with the patrons of this comical and comfortable establishment. "The Blue Bevila" follows—Mr. Burton as the grumbling Englishman. Next comes a quizzi sal affair, entitled "The Barber's Plot "—Mr. Burton as the tonsor. "Barton's New York Directory" is the final piece.

WALLACK'S TIMEATRE.—The successful new comedy called an "Awkward Arrival" will be repeated tais evening.

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Wallack's Heratrax.—The successful new comedy called an "Awkward Arrival" will be repeated this evening. There are several capital characters in this little piece, and they are admirably readered by Messra. Laster, De Walden, (a recent addition to the company,) Stewart and G. Holland, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Conover. The extravaganza of "Po-ca-hon-tan," with all its drolleries, pomposities and peculiarities, will then be played for the twentieth time. "Out for a Holiday" is the afterpiese.

LATRA KERNE'S VARIBUS.—The protty little drama entitled "Preams of Delusions" will be performed this evening, with the same superb cast as before, viz :—Miss Keene as Lady Harleigh, Miss K. Reignolds as Amabel, Mr. G. Jordan as Sir Bernard Harleigh, Mr. Dyott as Dr. Pungent, and Mr. T. B. Johnston as Maunder. To be followed by the amusing comedictus of "Delicate Ground"—Pauline, Miss Keene; Sangfroid, Mr. G. Jordan; Alphonse, Mr. Chandler. The whole will close with the spleudid new ballet called "The Prima Donna"—characters by M'lles Tilman, Franck and Deign, M. Tilman and others.

WOOD'S MINSTERIS.—Prominent among the songs and other novelties on the programme for this evening are "Tilda Horn," "White-Eyed Potatoes," the "Bloomer Promenade," &c., to hear and see any one of which is worth a long walk on the stoppy and slippery sidewalks. The afterpiece is "The Masquerade Ball," in which many of Shakspeare's heroes are introduced.

BUCKLIN'S SEREMADERS.—These superior musicians and vocalists are as great favorites as ever. They have the rare facuty of combining the beautiful and the ridiculous to an astonishing degree. One is at a loss which to admire the most—their delicious music or the rich jokes that accompany it. They tender a fine programme for to night, including the burleave of "Richard III."

NEW EXAMILIENTENDENTS.—Prepara

DETENTION AND SUFFERING ON THE TOLEDO RAIROAD.—The passenger train which left Toledo yesterday morning at 2½ o'clock did not reach this city until 7½ o'clock last evening, having been seventeen heurs making the nassage, that should have been made in less than tive. While in the forests of Ottawa county the connecting water pipes leading from the tank to the boiler froze and burst, rendering the enginee seless, except so far as the water already in the boiler was of service. The engineer detatched his engine and started for the nearest station for help, but had gone only a short distance before he run into a snow drift without the possibility of extricating himself. The train was left in the woods three or four miles from any dwelling; many of the passengers were women and children. The intense cold occasioned much suffering; several feet and hands were frozen; one of the firemen on the engine, after they run into the snow bank, had both feet frozen, and the engineer and two other persons carried him a mile on a their backs to the nearest house; the poor fellow suffered intense psin. As engine was tound at Port Clinton and the train succeeded in coming through.—Ciercland Plain Dealer, Jan. 10.

The Alleged Irish Fillbusters at Cincinnati. [From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 12.]

The Alleged Irish Fillbusters at Cincinnati.

(Prom the Cheinnati Commercial, Jan. 12.)

FOURTH DAY.

The court convel at 10 o'clock. The usual crowd, somewhat sugmented, was in attendance.

M. A. Keating was called and sworn; but before being interrogated, Colonel Platt, counsel for defence, submitted a motion that the case be dismissed, if the prosection could not adduce more testimony than had been already elicited. But he supposed the Court would attend to the matter without intervention of counsel. The discharge of Mr. John McGroarty was specially asked, that his testimony might be brought to bear in the case.

Mr. Corwin said the government had no objection to the discharge of Mr. McGroarty, as his arrest was evidently a metake. Barbour, who swore that he was a member of the Emmet Society, saw defendant at the meetings of the E. Cub, and his presumption that McGroarty was a member was fair. The matter, however, ended here for the present.

Levi Parlier, police officer, called and sworn—Went into the hall of the Irish Emigrant Society; I received a letter from an unknown young man at the door; handed the letter to Mr. Bennett; I didn't look at the letter. (A letter was here shown winess, which he said bore the appearance of the one received by him.)

George Bennett, Reputy United States Marshal, being sailed and sworn, identifies the letter and corroborated the statement of Mr. Parker.

Mr. Sase offered in evidence a letter addressed to the Irish Emigrant Aid Association," which had been handed in to the hal of the association on the night of the arrests.

Mr. Platt thought the opening of this letter by the Court would be monstrous. If it was opened, it would be said that Judge Leavitt had admitted in evidence unopened letters, purporting to have been arrested in transity. How easy would it be for a weak prosecution to attengthen their case by preparing a "straw letter," saip it into the hands of the defendant, and by its contents since, and I was telling him what I had heard in my store; that it was the i

Capt. O'Dowd called
Mr. Sage (producing a copy of the Douay Bible, with a large cross wafered on the cover)—I wish the witness to be sworn on thus book, if he regards it as more binding than any other form.
Mr. Platt protested. He wanted to know if Sage had trumped up one of his Protestant Bisles, and stuck a cross on it.
Mr. Sage. It is the form

cross on it.

Mr. Sage—It is the Douay Bible.

The Court—Witness, do you consider the usual form of soft with upilited hand as obligatory as any other?

A. You.

Mr. Piatt—I am a Catholic. I am a Catholic, and I take this as an inact to a large and respectable part of the community.

The Court—The question was a proper one.
Mr. O'Noff—Whether the Bible is St. James' version or sny other version, a Catholic considers an oath upon it as obligatory as any other.

Wincess—I was present at a conversation between Barbour and Capt. Riedy a few weeks since. Barbour companied of Tionan for getting eight dollars from him towards anning a company for Ireland. Riedy told Barbour of demand a return of the eight dollars from Internal, and if it was not returned, he should report him to the Emigrant Aid Association, for it would not allow any member to raise money for any such purpose. The Washington Batallion is over a year old, is composed of the Sarsfeld Guards. Sarsfeld Artiliery, Queen City Cadets, Republican Guards and Shield's Guards. This Batallion was disarned by General Sargent; the Queen City Cadets are nearly two years old; they have no arms. The Attuck Blues are an independent company of blacks; they had arms, State arms I think. The Washington Batallion is a part of the Ohio militia, organized for the defence of the state.

[Here a beech in the back part of the room, on which twenty or thirty bystanders were standing, broke with a crash, producing great confusion.]

The Marshal—Gentlemen, you cannot stay in the room and keep it in an uproac; you that won't take seats, walk out.—walk out, gentlemen.

Mr. Piatt—Sir, it citizens are to be turned out, I demand that everybody be turned out except those engaged in this trial. I demand that Bowecroft, the British Consult, be turned out, I demand that everybody be turned out except those engaged in this trial. I demand that Bowecroft, the British Consult, be turned out, I demand that everybody be turned out except those engaged in this trial. I demand that Bowecroft, the British Consult, be turned out, I demand that everybody be turned out except those engaged in this trial. I demand that Bowecroft, the British Consult of the Co

could "sleep on it," and then suggest some plan by crotis—would, is writing to his government, state that he had, so far as he was concerned, discontinued the prosecution of Burke on account of his youth and good character; the Connul suggested no plan by which Barke could get cut of the ectape, but appeared to be acting riscerely and a friendly part; I understood that Rowerch that eart for Burke at the suggestion of Dr. Carrick.

Q. By Capt. Burke—Bid I not say to you last night it should be a matter of honor with us, not to speak anywhere or to anybody about the conversation with Mr. Rowecroft; A. Itwas; I do not know how I came to be called to the stand; on leaving the Consul's house Dr. Capt. Burke—and regretted that a different result had not been attained.

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Court took a recess.

Michael M. Keatherson SERSON.

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Brening Session-Deba'es and Resolutions-Attack on the Commissioner of Pensions—Governor Whittlesey to the Resous—Grave of President Madison—Resolution in Re-lation Thereto—Jackson Association—Speaches from the ordinary, d.c. dc., dc.

While this day in festal throng Millions swell the patriot song, Shall not we thy notes prolong, Hallowed jubice?

the glorious Eighth—that day on which Andrew Jackson, in fisales of lightning and peals of thunder, proclaimed his true character to an astonished world. The strife o party conflict was hushed for the day, and Washington

National Democratic Committee, which convened at noon, at the National Hotel, pursuant to notice, and an noon, at the National Hotel, pursuant to notice, and an account of which I gave you in my despatch of to-day. The meeting of the committee was entirely harmonious, and no action was had excepting what was strictly legitimate pursuant to the call—the fixing of the day for assembling the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati.

After the adjournment, the veterans of the war of 1810 1810 persons above the property of the convention at Cincinnatic and the control of the war of the convention at the control of the convention at the control of the c

1812-15 tormed in line, numbering about four hundred, and marched to the executive mansion to paytheir respects to the Precident of the United States. In the line I noticed Captain Peter Wilson, a Sachem of the Oneidas, and Captain Samuel George, an Onondaga chief, both gaudily painted and plumed, and the centre of attraction. The following was the

gaudily painted and plumed, and the centre of attraction. The following was the GEDER OF THE LINE:

Military escort of the District Volunteers, Col. William Hickey commanding.

Music.

American Flag.
Color Guard,
under command of Major George McNeir, viz:—
Gen. G. W. P. Custis,
Gen. Ladic Combe,
Judge Collamer,
Gol. J. S. Hamtranck,
Gen. Lacob Markle,
Col. J. F. Hamtranck,
Gen. Jacob Markle,
Col. J. F. Hamtranck,
Col. J. F. Hamtranck,
Col. Harvey Baldwin,
Col. J. G. Hamtranck,
Gen. Jacob Markle,
Col. Harvey Baldwin,
Col. J. C. Judsen,
Gen. Hugh Ely,
Hon. Thomas Franklin,
Gen. B. C. Howard,
Col. J. L. Elwards.
With the formation of this line of gallant heroes of that war which terminated so gloriously to the country, and so hotorably to thenselves, on the day—the forty-first anniversary of which they had now assembled to celebrate—the celebration really commenced. The weather beaten plumes, tarnished epaulets, battered swords and old fashioned cockades, all spoke of days gone by—"the days which tried men's souls"—and made the blood course quick and strong through our more youthful veins, as we remembered the causes leading to the war of 1812, and the toil, privation and suffering it caused our inthers.

The thrilling notes of martial music filed the air as the

our soil, but he was demolished at New Orleans. This was no victory—that term does not apoly. It was only the annihilation of the flower of Weilington's boasted army. General Custas added, he had seen the suarise of this republic in benignant splendor—he had seen it in its merician repiendor—should he see it again sink in bloody night, to rise no more ferever? Here the old gentleman exhibited much feeling, and, quite overcome, wept, while the convention seat up six dealening cheers for the "Sage of Arlington."

Here, General Combs being called for, rose and introduced the following preamble and resolutions:—

Soidings of the war of 1812-15, in Convention at Washinkon, Januart 8, 1856:—Another year has rolled over our heads since our last assemblage in this city, and many of those who then participated with us in our desiderations have since been numbered with the dead. We mourn their loss and venerate their memory. How many of us may live to see the next anniversary of this glorious day, God only known. We hope to be ready for our destiny whenever it may come upon us. While we live, it is our duty to serve our country whenever called on, and do everything in our power to perpetuate our free institutions for our posterity, as pure and untarnished as they were handed down to us by the father of his country and his illustrisus co-laborers in the cause of human liberty. It is our special duty to cherich in our heavits and follow the fraternal precepts of Washingtoa, contained in his farewell address. In this immortal decument he inculcates the indispensable necessity of our 'union,' under one general government, if we hope to preserve our liberty.

"To the efficacy and permanency of your Union a government for the whole is indispensable.

Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the inudamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constituti

of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws; all combinations and associations, uncer whatever plausi he character, with the real design to directly control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency."

Therefore, be it—

1. Resolved, That having solemnly sworn, when we first entered into the service of our country, to support and sustain the Constitution of the United States, in the hope and expectation to enjoy the many blessings and advantages it was designed to secure, we will honestly perform the obligations it enjoins, and not shrink from the duties it imposes upon us.

2. Resolved, That we have witnessed with pleasure the efforts now making in Congress for the final settlement and asyment of our revolutionary debt. We consider that our government is under the most solemn obligations to carry out the promises of the Continestal Congress, as contained in the resolutions of Oct. 21, 1780; jbn. 7, 1781, and March 8, 1785, by allowing to the officers of the revolutionary army, the half pay for life, to which they were entitled under those resolutions, for the payment of which the faith of the mation was pledged, and all those Secators and members who have taken an active interest in behalf of the officers of the revolution, their widows and children, resulted to the thanks and gratiude of the country.

3. Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to the last Congress for the seatments in our behalf, although not carried to the extent of our hopes and expectations; and we carnestly polition the present one to supply the omissions of the former, by providing for the declining years of the solsiers of our second war of independence, as was done for those of the revolutionary war.

4. Resolved, That all pensions for wounds or injuries

the declining years of the solsiers of our second war of independence, as was done for those of the revolutionary war.

4. Resolved, That all pensions for wounds or injuries received while in the line of duty in the military and naval service of the United States, instead of commencing at the completion of the proof, as in now practiced at the Pension Office, ought, upon every principle of justice, to commence at and from the date of the disability; and in case of the death of the invalid, any arrears or pension one him should be paid to his widow; and in case of her death, to the surviving children.

5. Resolved. That the subsequent marriage of a widow who was entitled to a pension or bounty land in virtue of any law of the United States, should not prevent her from receiving such pension or land, provided she be otherwise entitled to the same; nor should the law render it necessary that she be a widow at the time of her application.

6. Resolved, That the Bounty Land act of March 3, 1865, ought to be amended, so as to embrace the children of any person, who, if living, would be entitled to bounty land under said act, as well as his "minor children," and that those soldiers of the war of 1812, who enlisted far five years or during the war, and served anyll dicharged in consequence of disability, or by reason of the expiration of their term, ought to receive a grant of 100 acres of land in addition to what they have already received.

7. Resolved, That we protest against the stringent con-

our companions in arms who have died since our last convention.

In urging the adoption of these resolutions, Gen. Combs wasvery severe upon the legislative and executive branches of the general government; and on the seventh resolution coming up for action, Hon. Elima Wurthers, Comparioller of the Treasury, opposed it as an unworthy attempt to condemn a worthy public officer without permitting him to be heard, and condemning him too fer net executing the law is a manner violative of the law itself, according to its plain provisions. If the law was wrong let the blow, if any, be aimed at Congress, not at the head of an executive officer. The resolution was accordingly modified.

Mr. Dorsar, of the District of Columbia, offered the fellowing preamble and resolution, relative to the grave of Madison:—
Whereas, We, as members of the Convention of Sci-

lowing preamble and resolution, relative to the grave of Madison:—
Whereas, We, as members of the Convention of Seldiers of the War of 1812, have learned with pain and regret that the mostal remains of our venerable President and Commander-in-Chief during sail war, James Madison, now its neglected, without even a stone to mark the spea where reposes the illustrious dead; and
Whereas, We, who were cotemporary with, and served under him, fully appreciating the signal and distinguished services rendered by him towards our common country in the struggle for liberty during the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the various and trying positions embracing a lifetime of devotion to the cause of freedom and the republic—therefore be it
Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair, to prepare an address, and to suggest such ways and means as in their judgment may seem fit, towards the object of erecting a monument over his grave at Monticello, Va., with suitable devices and inscriptions commemorative of his life and public services, and as a furthermark of research to herease it is the said committee.

this country will be permitted to run its career without encountering sgain such another President as Pierce, or be incumbered by such another administration as the present one.

A penny sheet printed in 'this city, publishes in its Tuesday's edition what purports to be a letter from some person in Nicaragua, who loudly declaims against the Walker government, and proneunces the expedition as worthily estitled to the name and honor of thieres. This letter originated here, and was written in this city; the object, as can be seen in the unmeasured abuse indulged in by the writer, is to prejudice opinion against Colonel French and his mission. Would it not have been equally generous for the publisher of this libel to have informed his readers of all the facts connected with this harmless caricature? The political position of the party writing the same was to be benefited by its publication, and additional sympathy for him and his "unhappy country" was to be elicited, as a matter of course, from certain cellesques, upon its perusal. It will require another effort to be made by this diplomatic correspondent, before his scheme succeeds; and even then he may fall in attaining his object. Papers have their pices in and about this city, as well as politicians have; but there are many honorable exceptions to this charge, and these, of course, will not take offence at my remarks.

Forney has still hopes of getting the Senate printing, the President permits no one to pass him, hving any influence, to whom he does not make known his carnest desires in the matter. Toucey, the leader of Forney in the Senate, thinks he can count upon the conversion of two votes to his side which were given for the Senation dupon its selection to print the measage, &c. This being all over, Mr. Tucker will, nevertheless, be a gainer; for there are four Senators who voted for Forney who are now prepared to give their votes for the Senation who were four the senator of printer small properly come before them. Forney's prestige is coming to a rapid

SURVEYS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASEA, The sur-